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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/697,084	10/31/2003	Tatsuhiko Tanimura	SHO-0051	9737
23353	7590	10/31/2007	EXAMINER	
RADER FISHMAN & GRAUER PLLC			THOMASSON, MEAGAN J	
LION BUILDING				
1233 20TH STREET N.W., SUITE 501				
WASHINGTON, DC 20036			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>
	10/697,084	TANIMURA ET AL.
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>
	Meagan Thomasson	3714

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 August 2007.  
 2a) This action is FINAL.                    2b) This action is non-final.  
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-10 is/are pending in the application.  
 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
 6) Claim(s) 1-10 is/are rejected.  
 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 23 June 2004 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
     Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
     Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
 a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1.) Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2.) Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3.) Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                     | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)           |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____                                      |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)          | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.<br>_____.<br>_____.                                     | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                          |

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Response to Amendments*

No amendments have been made to previously presented claims 1-9. Claim 10 has been added.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

**Claims 1,2,4, 6-8 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ozaki (US 2001/0031658) in view of Satoh (US 6,811,273).**

Regarding claim 1, Ozaki et al. (US 2001/0031658) discloses a gaming machine comprising a liquid crystal display device including a liquid crystal display panel (Fig. 28, 24), and a light guiding plate disposed at the rear of the liquid crystal panel (Fig. 28, 25) for guiding light emitted from illumination means (Fig. 28, 26); and a variable display device disposed at a rear of the liquid crystal display device and including a plurality of reels provided in a row each on which a plurality of symbols are arranged (Fig. 28, 2). For a description of the components of Fig. 28, refer to paragraphs 0138 – 0139 of the specification. The gaming machine disclosed by Ozaki does not feature cutouts or recesses formed in the light guiding plate of the LCD embodiment, and further the end faces of the cutouts are not being applied with a light scattering process. Ozaki does, however, disclose cutouts formed in the light guiding panel of the electroluminescent

panel embodiment, as can be seen in Fig. 2 (27). Satoh discloses an illumination unit for reels of a slot machine, and discloses that an end face of a light guiding plate cutout is applied with a light scattering process (col. 4, lines 5-17; Figs. 1 and 2).

Regarding claims 2 and 7, Satoh discloses that an end face of the cutout or recess is formed in a shape to scatter light (Figs. 2 and 3).

Regarding claims 3 and 5, wherein a part of at least one of the plurality of reels is inserted into the cutout or recess

Regarding claims 4 and 6, Satoh discloses that an end face of the cutout or recess is configured to scatter light (Figs. 2 and 3).

Regarding claim 8, wherein the game machine further comprises a processor operable to perform an internal lottery game with a random number at a predetermined timing, stop at least one of the symbols of the variable display device based on the result of the internal lottery, and pay out a game medium to a player in a case where a stop state of the variable display device corresponds to a predetermined stop state, the invention disclosed by Ozaki is applied to a slot machine, where it is notoriously well known in the art that a processor controls a random number generation process and the outcome is then displayed to the player, and the player is awarded for any predetermined winning combination (Figs. 5-9).

Regarding claim 10, in addition to the invention as described above, Satoh explicitly discloses that the light guiding plate illuminates the reels with light scattered out from the cutout or the recess in col. 3, lines 7-8 wherein "Preferably, the illuminated object is a reel of a slot machine". It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill

in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Ozaki and Satoh as described above as all of the claimed elements were known in the prior art and one skilled in the art could have combined the elements as claimed by known methods with no change in their respective functions and the combination would have yielded predictable results to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention.

**Claims 3 and 5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ozaki (US 2001/0031658), Satoh et al. (US 6,811,273) and further in view of Weiss (US 6,623,006).** The combination of the teachings of Ozaki and Satoh as described above disclose a gaming machine featuring a liquid crystal display device disposed in front of a plurality of slot machine reels, wherein the light guiding plate of the liquid crystal display device includes cutouts that are applied with a light scattering process. The combination of the Ozaki and Satoh references lack in disclosing that at least one of the plurality of reels is inserted into the cutout or recess. However, this feature is taught by Weiss, as can be seen in Fig. 3. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Ozaki, Satoh and Weiss due to their analogous inventions of slot machines featuring methods of enhancing displays in order to provide increased player enjoyment. In addition, the reels being inserted into the cutouts does not appear to present any immediate advantage over the invention disclosed by Ozaki and/or Satoh, wherein the reels are not inserted into the cutouts (as shown in Satoh Fig. 2; Ozaki Fig. 28), so long as the

light guiding plate is in adequate proximity to the reels as to provide the intended illumination affect.

**Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ozaki (US 2001/0031658), Satoh (US 6,811,273) and further in view of Niwa (US 6,790,140).** The combination of the teachings of Ozaki and Satoh as described above disclose a gaming machine featuring a liquid crystal display device disposed in front of a plurality of slot machine reels, wherein the light guiding plate of the liquid crystal display device includes cutouts that are applied with a light scattering process. The combination of the Ozaki and Satoh references lack in disclosing an operation unit that allows the player to input operation for stopping at least one of the symbols of the variable display device. However, this is taught by Niwa, in col. 2, lines 12-26, wherein a gaming machine features a player controlled stop operation in order to stop the rotation of the reels as desired by the player. Additionally, the player activated reel stop mechanism is a feature of slot machine type gaming devices that is notoriously well known in the art and does not render the instant invention new, novel, or unobvious. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Ozaki, Satoh and Niwa due to their analogous inventions, namely slot machines with additional features for enhancing player enjoyment.

***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments filed August 20, 2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Specifically, applicant argues that it would not have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide cutouts in the face of a transparent plate. However, this is not persuasive as Satoh explicitly teaches providing cutouts in the face of a transparent plate, as described in col. 3, line 65-col. 4, line 4 wherein "The transparent frame member 10 has a front face 10a and a rear face 10b as main faces and side end face 10c connecting them. It is formed with through holes 10d as many as the number of the reels so as to penetrate the frame member 10 from the front face 10a to the rear face 10b. The through holes 10d are positioned in the front side of the reels 14, as shown in FIG. 2" (emphasis added).

### ***Conclusion***

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Meagan Thomasson whose telephone number is (571) 272-2080. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 830-5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Xuan Thai can be reached on (571) 272-7147. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Meagan Thomasson  
October 29, 2007



XUAN M. THAI  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER